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GARDINER, ME. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1828.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 2.-No. 49.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

BALFOUR'S REPLY TO ALLEN. ges, should be read, would the reader see remarks thereon. how he follows Dr. Allen up, and refuter evhis work.

"REV. DR. ALLEN,

Sir,—Through the kindness of a friend I have been furnished with a copy of your Lecture. I find you avoid naming me in it, but it is obvious my writings are exclusively the subject of your animadversions, particularly my First Inquiry and Essays.

A publication against universal salvation, and in defence of endless hell tormenis, first delivered before your students, and published by their request, might be expected as no ordinary performance. One would sonclude, a priori, that the subject would be treated with the ability of a scholar, the candor of a gentleman, and in the spirit of a Christian. Your elevated station and fitles; your general literature; your acquaintance with the original languages of Scripture; thorough knowledge of theological subjects; vast fund of biblical criticism, -all warrant the public to expect that universal salvation must now be refuted, and eternal hell torments established. It would almost be sinful to doubt, that such light must now be shed on the subject, that stupidity itself can no longer resist the evidence. With some such impressions, I hailed the announcement of your publication, presuming, if I was in an error, I should now see where it lay, and renounce it. But I am entirely disappointed. In fact I am sorry for your own sake, and the honor of Bowdoin College, that you have risked such a production from the press. But, without further preface or apology, I shall proceed to examine it. Lagree with you in your first sentence.

that " the subject of discussion at this time must be deemed of the utmost importance be all." No subject, sir, in my apprehension, can exceed it in importance. You state it thus: "the question for consideratien is what is the teaching of Scripture concorning future punishment? Does it make known the doctrine of the future infliction of evil upon the wicked? And does it represent, that their punishment will be perpetual?" If you meant to answer my First Inquiry, you quelt rather to have irst Inquiry, you ought rather to have said, "the question for consideration iswhat do the Scriptures teach concerning sheel, hades, tartarus, and gehenna? Do these words teach a place of endless punishment for the wicked as has long been believed?" It is not exactly fair in you to shift or alter the question in debate, as you ed with us into your abode of departed spir-meant to attack my First Inquiry. All my readers know, that book was written not to deny the doctrine of future punishment, but to show that the passages in which those four words are used do not teach it. But I am not fastidions about this, for if you can prove everlasting punishment from 1. 5, 'in my grave which I have digged, any part of the Bible I am ready to be-there shalt thou bury me;' the word for lieve it. I shall therefore adopt your own words; we are then "simply to inquire concerning the fact of punishment; for by all, who assent to the divine authority of the Bible, what is there taught will be regarded as coming from the God of truth ple, why is aion & kosmos both rendered by and therefore as decisive." Unquestionably But when you add—"we are not their import is the same? Am I to blame now to speculate on this subject," I hope for this? But who does not know, that sheyou did not mean that your sense of Scrip- ol is spoken of in Scripture as "the house sure must be received implicitly without appointed for all the living." The kebers pour mere ipse dixit decides what is truth, for all All went to sheel; but it is not de-

and the controversy is ended. sideration of the doctrine of endless punish-rance and insensibility. And in direct ment, so far as it bears "on the goodness, contradiction of your local hell, Mr. Sament, so far as it bears "on the goodness, and mercy, and justice of God, on the order of his kingdom, or the interests of the hades in the Greek, and pit, grave, or hell universe." I commend your prudence; in the English, do not describe to us any Br you might find it a perplexing task to place or the circumstance of any location reconcile your doctrine of endless punish- whatever." This is a bold stroke sir, for reconcile your doctrine of endless punishment with these things. But let this be a man so orthodox as yourself. waived, for I wish to accommodate myself to you in all things, consistent with a fair and honorable discussion of the question at issue. You shall be allowed to pursue your own course. The course you propose pursuing, is thus stated, p. 3. "I you must have seen your mistake. "All they may have supposed that sheel was propose to examine a grand argument, on they shall speak and say unto thee, art used figuratively." Very true, sir; but which much reliance has been placed, and shall then call your attention to various is brought down to the grave, and the noise ing of the word hell? Was it done by God passages of Scripture which may settle your judgement." Were the minds of the students unsettled on the subject of future punishment? Be this as it may, I shall follow-you in the course you have stated."

lessen the force of Mr. B.'s argument against versations as are here mentioned? See pre- Mr. Sabine, though orthodox, differs ve- arms, she watches its every motion with question. We make below some extracts all Dr. A.'s texts and his comments thereon,

"Your first proof text is Gen. xxxvii: ery position he has laid down. By the first 35. "I will go down into sheel unto my quotation, which commences the Reply, it son mourning." When Jacob spoke this will be seen in what light Mr. Balfor views you say "it is altogether probable that he the subject, and in what manner he lays out spirits, where he hoped to meet his son.— But our translators, by using the word grave have excluded this important and interesting idea, and annihilated the strong hopes of paternal affection and enlighten-ed piety." A more unfortunate statement never dropt from the pen of any writer.— Let us look at it. You say, Jacob, by sheel, "had reference to the abode of departed spirits where he hoped to meet his son." Let us then inquire

you say he hoped to meet him there. If this be the truth, Jacob had good reason to say, "I will go down into sheel unto misery after death? As this will be universally denied, let us 2d, Inquire, did Jacob mean that he would go down to sheel, the abode of the departed good spirits? This "I will go down into sheet unto my son mourning?" He ought rather to have said rejoicing." joice, for first, he went from this evil world ment page 3 was, "simply to inquire conto a happy place, and to the society of good departed spirits. And second, there he xvi. 30, 33, would have been most to your should meet with his beloved son Joseph. Now sir, take your choice of either of these two views of your abode of departed spirits. to sheel or hell, they went down alive there. no other alternative left you by your own statements. You are here caught in a risk saying, that they went down to your snare of your own making. I doubt if all the "eminent piety, and extensive learning, and diligent, prayerful, long continu-ed study of the Scriptures," of which you tach the same idea as you do to the word speak, will ever make any discovery to de-liver you out of it. But after all, it is only a probability, for you say--" it is altogether probable that he (Jacob) had reference to the abode of departed spirits." Your reasons for thinking this altogether probable you keep entirely to yourself .-Notwithstanding all this, you say, "our translators by using the word grave have excluded this important and interesting idea, and annihilated the strong hopes of paternal affection and enlightened piety." It seems from this, that our paternal affechappy a place as you imagine. I deeply regret seeing such notions of a future state, drop from a man of your character and

standing. But you add-" when Joseph said, Gen. grave is not sheel. But why should two different words be translated alike, unless it can be shown that their import is the same?" I might ask the same question respecting many other words. For example, why is aion & kosmos both rendered by scribed as a place of happiness or misery I perceive, p. 3, that you waive all con- for departed spirits, but as a place of ignobine, p. 86, says, "sheol in the Hebrew,

I am sorry to see a gentleman of your of the dead, the abode of departed spirits." Had you only quoted the next two verses, spirits in the invisible state of the dead, ty. If you did not, why beg the question whether righteous or wicked? Or do you at this rate, and only refer us to homilies, After commenting on Dr. A.'s attempt to believe, that departed spirits hold such con- old legends, and similar authorities?

the popular notion of hell's being a place of ceding and following contexts. It is I be-ry widely from you respecting our Eng-feelings that a mother only knows. endless punishment, by calling it "a new dis-lieve, generally admitted, that the whole is lish word hell. He says, "It appears to But is it only here, in this vale of the says, the says is the says, the says is the says, the says is the says in the says, the says is the says is the says in the says, the says is the says is the says in the says is the says in the says is the says in the says is the says is the says in the says is the says is the says in the says is the says is the says in the says is the says i We are glad Mr. Balfour has taken it upon covery," which seems too important never to have been made before the present age; corand more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so as he has so rection and the more especially so, as he has so rection and the more especially so. ings,—and mere especially so, as he has so successfully vindicated his own sentiments, of his doctrine, and examining what he has gradation. The word sheel rendered hell misery than the other." We shall see also substituted in their stead? It not, and God that very learned orthodox men forbid. I ask what is fleaven to the and shown the error, not to say the igno- to say about the original meaning of the in verse 9, is rendered grave in the mar- terwards that very learned orthodox men rance, of his antagonist, on the subject in word sheet, Mr. Balfour proceeds to examine gin, and is rendered grave in the text, verse are at total variance with you respecting CHILDLESS mother! If she is not al-11. But I refer you to my First Inquiry, sheel, hades, and our English word hell .from his Reply. They are not such, we con- by which he would support his statement p. 27, where this and texts of a similar na- By your own showing, sir, Luther, when fess, as to give the reader a full knowledge that hell is a place for the future punishment of it, the passage does not intimate, that hell "always the place of the wicked heaven to her but darkness and desolaof Mr. Balfour's arguments; the whole of the wicked. The following is an exami-pamphlet, which contains seventy-two pa-nation of Dr. A.'s first proof texts and his of Babylou or any others did, or ever would You

suffer misery there. punishment as distinct from the general ers of hell tormeuts, you then give up .hid in your place for departed spirits. Al- punished: but the termitself does not seem so, why in the very next words he should to mean with certainty any thing more than add-"that thou wouldst keep me secret the state of the dead in their deep abode." Ist. Was it the abode of departed wick-done, which made him ashamed to show they may be further punished?" Was you ed spirits? It it was, than it is certain that Joseph, his son, was there before him, for but prayed to God, that he would hide and my son mourning." But do you believe, as the context shows? Will you be so kind strongest text, reserved to the last, you adthat Jacob and Joseph went to a place of as to explain this on your view of the subquence, by what words Luther or any other man has translated the word sheel, after abode of the departed good spirits? This informing us as in p. 5, 6 if in any instance ed, is not to the purpose, and that for ages is your detrine from the passage. But if the word includes the idea of misery, and good people have been grossly perverting this was Jacob's meaning, why did he say, means the invisible state of the wicked in woe; yet this import must depend on other circumstances and not simply on the - 1 will go down into sheel unto my son term sheel, which expresses only the unrejoicing." He had good reason to reseen place of the departed." Your agreepurpose, but perhaps you perceived, that when Korah and his company went down One of them you must choose, for you have and also all that appertained to them. I do not wonder then, that you was afraid to place of departed wicked spirits. I would merely add—a moment's reflection might tach the same idea as you do to the word

In your next paragraph p. 6, 7, you admit the English word hell originally "expressed a covered place, or pit, or hole; more especially the grave." But as this would not answer your purpose, you add, "afterwards its import may have been extended, so as to denote the supposed repository of departed spirits, deep in the earth." It is not a may be but a certainly that it was so extended. The only question to settle is, was this extension of the word made by divine or human authority? But even this extension does not exactly answer your purpose, for you are obliged to add, "ultimately its meaning became more restricted, as in the present use of the word, to the abode of wicked spirits in mis-Well sir, the question to be settled is, who first gave this word its extension so as to denote the supposed repository of departed spirits, and afterwards restricted it to mean, "the abode of wicked spirits in misery." Was it God or man that did all this? You do not even pretend that this was done by God's authority, or you would not have added, " yet it seems to have obtained this latter meaning long before our present translation was made." In proof of this change of meaning of the word hell, you quote very different authority. Instead of the law and the prophets. you quote the homilies in queen Elizabeth's time; and instead of quoting Jesus Christ's authority, you quote the Ploughman's Complaint, written in the time of Edward III, nearly five hundred years ago; and in place of the apostles' authority, you quote an old legend of the year 1200, to prove that hell was used to denote a place of future punishment. And who ever questioned, that you could produce a host of such authorities? But is this God's authority for your sense of the word hell? You add, "at the time of our translation, then the import of the word hell, must be considered as setprofessed talents, quote Isai. xiv. 9, in tled; and the translators, it is probable, in-proof, that sheel means "the invisible state tended, whether right or wrong, to express by it always, the place of the wicked except "in a few instances where thou also become like unto us? Thy pomp who was it that settled this to be the meanof thy viols: the worm is spread under thee, or man? This was the question you ought and the worms cover thee." Do you be- to have settled, and I am certain you felt lieve sir, that worms cover your departed your inability to settle it by divine authori-

You close your remarks on the word sheof thus. " That the word sheet must some-On page 6, you inform us, that "in times express the place of punishment, it is Num. xiii. 20, 33, where our translators thought, is proved by the 9th Psaim: The have used the word pil, Lumer in his ver-wicked shall be turned into hell, and all sion, has employed the German word hoel- the nations that lorget God. But probaas he has also in several instances, bly the punishment expressed is cutting off where we have the word grave. He makes from the, destroying from the earth, by Job also say, chap. xiv. 13, O that thou some special judgement, and removing to wouldst hide me in hell,' when certainly the invisible place of the dead." This in-Job could not have intended the place of mous text, quoted so often by the preachreceptacle of the dead." You do not wish Every one sees however, how toath you to send Job to hell, but still, you ought to are to part with it, for you risk the suppoinform us, how he could pray to God to be sition, " in that place they may be further until thy wrath be past." What sir, had Job But how do you know sir, that in that place secrete him in sheel or hell, the place of de- may be in the case, but that you was to parted spirits, until the resurrection; for prove this from divine authority. But your then he expected God's wrath to be past, attempt has proved a total failure; for the as to explain this on your view of the sub-ject? I may add, is it of the least conse-your orthodox friends think of all this?— You tell them, that this favorite text of theirs, in proof of hell torments to the wickgood people have been grossly perverting it. In short you tell them, that hell tor ments was unknown under the Old Testament dispensation. I leave it for you to Joy? explain to them, how people in those days religious and lived a holy life, without the the joys that flow at God's right hand? tear of endless hell torments. It is well known, that in these days you cannot con- the name of our Father in Heaven, there

> Thus Mr. Balfour goes through with the Lecture, leaving no important criticism, statement or proof-text, unnoticed. Mr. B. has justly said in his "Notice to the Reader," that "it will confer a favor if he (Dr. A.) will point out a single instance in which I have misrepresented him, or pessed over in silence his arguments." The Reply is an able and candid production, calculated to instruct and edify the reader. But of the justice of this remark, none can judge correctly until he has read the whole work which we recommend to all who inquire for truth. We hope our friends generally will endeavor to provide tnemselves with the pamphlet and circulate it extensively.

EXTRACT.

From a sermon by Rev. T. Fisk, of Philadelphia, published in the Gospel Preacher.]

TEXT. Can a woman forget her sucking child ?-Isa. xlix. 15.

"What are the feelings of a mother, when for the first time she folds her feeble offspring in her arms! What unutterable thoughts come crowding thickly up, as she hushes its feeble cries! Tears of pleasure and hope, flow fast and freely, as she gazes upon the cherry lips, and sunny brow, of this her first born bud of bliss, of life and love, wild with joy she feels the precious treasure all her own. And yet there are those who profess to be ministers of Jesus, who can look upon the fair, smooth forehead, of the slumbering infant, ere the world has breathed one sullying upon its sinless brow, and say, here is the abode of iniquity! Here slumbers one who is no more pure than the fiends of darknesshere, perhaps, reposes a reprobate in the council of God, who will ere long lift up its eyes in that hideous blazing prison of hell, 'paved with the skulls of infants not a span long'!!!

Are ye men, or are ye demons, in human shape that ye thus strew blight and mildew upon a mother's holiest joys? Are ve idiots and cannot feel, or are ye demons and have none but those of a fiend?

Can a woman forget her sucking child? Should the bright glow upon its cheek begin to fade, should the bright hopes that have sprung up spontaneously in her heart, be darkened by anxious solicitude, is her child forgotten then? when the tender blossom seems withering with disease, does the mother's love grow cold, and listless? Dear as life, and light, was her child and more fondly prized is it when in sick-ness and in pain! Watchful days and alone, cried to him, "Sir, here are the keys sleepless nights, test the strength of a of the church; when you have done, be so mother's everlasting love! Gradled in her good as to lock the gate."

lowed to cluster around her, in the world to come, those tender images which are engraved upon her very sout-I ask what is

I ask, and the question is as cruel as the grave, but the creeds of men colige me to put it-1 ask if the mother, who while here on earth, cannot gaze upon the quivering up of her child, out with teclings of distraction—if when she sees the him gathering over its once bright blue eye, the deep dark shade pass over its brow-telling its last change has come, if unutterable grief fills the mother's heart to bursting, when called to part with her child, and that too but for a short season -what would be her feelings-what would be her agony and despair, it when called hence, she should learn, that her toved one, was snatched away nom ner warm and throbbing bosom, to be made a demon, in the abodes of darkness!!

I ask you who are mothers, not what would be your feelings to learn that your poor wicked neighbor's children were to be roasted in a lake of are world withour-end-but what would they be to learn that your own flesh and blood, those wao, while here on earth were as near and dear to you as your own souls-that seas of fire and clouds of name was the atmosphere which they breathed-that wherever they trod in this blazin, prison moden lead was their footing, that they were continually staking deeper, DEEPER, DEEP-Eti, down the cooless and sluggish ocean of eternal despair!! would this give you

O my God! is this the heaven we are attempted to escape a punishment of which to aspire after? Is this the place our hethey were ignorant: or how any became deemer has gone to prepare? Are these

No-we say no-God forbid! Biessed be vert people without it. Hell torments is now the grand engine by which religious excitements are produced."

the name of our Patner in Heaven, there are no CHILDLESS mothers in the paradise of God! There no scalding tears of bitterness will be shed, for those who were, and are not-grief and pain, have no abiding place in the mansions of the Eternal! There when the dispensation of the tulness of times shall have come, the great Shepherd will have drawn a l his wandering sheep to himself-there he will gently lead his ransomed ones, beside the still waters of bliss-there he will fold the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom. There the mother's praises will be without trembling, and her thanksgivings no longer mingled with tears.

Fulfilment of Ancient Prophecy.

We perceive in one of the late English journals, a short paragraph in relation to the prophecies of Daniel, and it it should ever be verified, (and the difficulties in which the Porte is now involved seems to induce a belief that it will.) must effectually prevent, in tuture, all scepticism with regard to the authenticity of the Scriptures. It is stated that the ablest commentators on the prophecies of Daniel and St. John all agree that the Eastern or Mahomedan Apostacy would last from its establishment, 1260 years, and then its downfall and complete destruction commence. When Daniel wrote, it is said, the Jews and other nations reckoned only 360 days in one year; and the alteration in the calender, making the year 365 days, did not take place till between 5 and 6 hundred years afterwards. Consequently Daniel must have meant 1260 years of 3 0 days each, inasmuch as he could have known no other. If this reasoning be correct, this year (1828) the prophecy is complete; for the Turkish date for this year is 1243. Now the Turks reckon their years of the same length as we do 365 days If we reduce 1243 years, of 365 days each, into years of 360 days each, we shall find that the Mahomedan religion hae this year lasted 1260 years, with 95 days over .- Virg. Genius of Lib.

Disadvantages of a long Sermon.

A preacher had divided his sermon into thirty-two sections One of his auditory rose immediately, and, being asked whither he was going, said, "To fetch my nightcap, for I foresee we shall pass the night here." In effect, the preacher, having lost the thread of his subdivisions, could never reach the end of his sermon. The whole auditory, losing patience, and see-ing the night approach, filed off, one after the other. The preacher, who was short sighted, did not perceive this desertion, when in health, and O how much dearer and continued to gesticulate in the pulpit;

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE PAUL.

GARDINER, FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

EARLY RISING. "Don't-don't!" exclaimed Mr. P. one morning as his wife entered his chamber to call him to breakfast-"don't disturb me : I pray you leave the chamber --I am very sicepy-I have not got my nap out yet-go away, do!" "But, my dear, breaktast is all ready and waiting; the boarders are coming in; it is past eight o'clock, and I do wish you would arise." "Don't wait for me." "But your breaklast must be kept waiting for you, -- and until that is out of the way it will be impossible for me to go about my daily work. I have been up these two hours, while you have been slumbering, -I have prepared a good meal for you, and do now come and partake of it with your wife and children. Besides, the store is not yet open--many people have called here and at the store to transact business with you; other merchants are behind their counters and no doubt take the business which it might be your privilege to do. You have already slept ten hours, and it is time you were up attending to your concerns." By this time Mr. P's nasal pipes gave evidence that he was again closely locked in the arms of Morpheus, and Mrs. P. retired.

In an nour or two Mr. P. came crawling down stairs, rubbing his eyes and complaining of a want of appetite. His faithful wife prepared him a wholesome breakfast; but he had little disposition to eat much. By the madie of the forenoon he was in his store. Business was dull-at least, dull to him, for purchasers were already engaged at his neignbors or had earlier obtained their suppires and returned. Mr. P. is a man for business when he is up and fairly awake. Honest in his dealings and accommodating in his manners, he is calculated to transact an extensive trade and to secure the friendship and confidence of his customers. But he suiters his love of sleep to steal away the best hours of business, and to disappoint those who otherwise would prefer to trade with him. A kinder, and more affectionate man in his family, or a more generally esteemed citizen of the place, does not live in H., but he has got into a habit-and these things go by habit more than any thing else--of "whiling away" his morning hours in sleep, greatly to the detriment of his business if not of his health. "Wife," said he one morning, as he got out of his bed, not knowing the time of day, and approached the chamber stairs-" wife, what's the time?" The good woman, pleased to hear the voice of her husband at so early an hour, in testimony of her gratitude run to the clock, and returned with the answer, "half past seven." "Zounds!" said P, to himself--" no later than that? then I'll go to bed again," and softly stole into his chamber to consume two additional hours in unnecessary sleep!

It was a wise disposition of his time, which Frederick the Great made, in which he allotted eight of the twenty-four hours for sleep; but these hours should evidently be consumed in the night not in the day. The God of nature has wisely designed night for a season of rest, and day for activity. He who violates this disposition of time, sets at nought the wisdom of Him who made it. More than eight hours' sleep out of twentyfour is no doubt injurious. Intemperate sleeping impairs the powers of the body, as much as many other kinds of intemperance. Moderate rest is refreshing; immoderate,

enervating and enfeebling.

When Dr. Franklin was in Paris, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this government to the Court of St. Cloud, he made and published an importaut discovery which arrested great attention, and which was indeed well calculated to prove numeusely serviceable on the score of economy to the Parisians whom he found to be in the habit of sitting up very late at night and laying in hed the principal part of which may be valuable also to many porsons in this country. Dr. Franklin, as every body knows, was remarkable for making great philosophical discoveries; and more remarkable still, for turning his discoveries to a prachim was, like Calvinism--very lightly esdiscovery, to which he would invite the particular attention of all good Bourbon subiects. It run in this wise: On awaking accidentally from sleep one morning about the hour of five o' clock, he was greatly aston- labors of his successors easy. The ground ished to find the room filled with a blaze of has been broken, the seed has been sown light far beyond what could be produced by -it requires to be cultivated. Will some the lamps with which he retired. On arising o as ertain the cause of this phenomenon, hat was his surprise to find, as he looked of the window, that the sun had arisen, that he enlightened not only his chambut the whole city, and probably every e in it whose rooms had not been made

repeated the same observations, and found that the same light was uniformly furnished the city. On being satisfied that his discovery was a true one, he announced the remarkable fact to the Parisians in an advertisement, accompanied by much sage reasoning and profound advice as to the course they might take in the saving of light, and of oil which was consumed in obtaining it. He assured the abettors of a dark, gloomy philosophy, them, that if they would extinguish their resorted to, in order to gain proselyteslamps at ten o' clock and go to bed, they might as well as not make a right out saving of the oil which they usually consumed for three or four hours after that time; and by rising at five or six o' clock, they would be astonished, as he was, to find the world enlightened by the great lamp of heaven, and would be able to prosecute their business or pleasures much more comfortably by the assistance of that light than by tamp light! His account finished by a calculation of the number of barrels of oil consumed in Paris after ten o' clock, and of the vast sum of mo; any artificial illumination.

By following Franklin's advice, not only much saving may be made in families, but the health of people would no doubt be improved, and their business more prosperous.

TRUTH IN A "NUT-SHELL." One of the three following statements must be true. Let the honest reader, who wants truth above every thing else, decide candidly which it is.

I. God will save all men and cannot ;--or II. He can save all men and will not ; -- or III. He can save all men and will save

Now one of these must be true-two of them, consequently, must be false. Let us see which it is. 1. If God will save all men and cannot, he is not almighty; for there is nothing which an almighty being cannot do. 'Is any thing too hard for me, saith the Lord?" But God is omnipotent; therefore this statement cannot be true. Throw this away then. Let us take the second. 2. If God can save all men and will not; he is not impartial. But "the wisdom that is from above is without partiality." God is " no respecter of persons." He "is good to all." No truth is more evident, or universally admitted, than that God is not a partial being This statement, then, cannot be true. We have found the two false statements then; and the one that is left must be the true one. viz. God can, and will save all men. He can save all men, because he is omnipotent; He will save all men, because he is impartial .--And, says Dr. Emmons, "was it ever known that a being had both the will and the power to do a thing and yet neglected to do it?"

F It appears that Miss Thankful Skinner, of Woodstock, Ct. from whom, on her dying bed, G. M. Tracy begged \$1500,--the but honest and useful occupation of seamstress," left her nearest relative, an affectionate sister, with eight fatherless children, so poor that she and they are obliged to labor for their daily bread in what is called Swamp Factory, Thompson, Con. If, instead of giv-ing this sum to Mr. Tracy, for missionary purposes, she had given it, or a good part of t, to her poor and deserving sister, to enable her to purchase a small farm and live comfortably in the world, she would have left behind her much better evidence of her piety and real religion than now exists. But these mendicants have no mercy for the poor widows and orphans; they seem willing to take the last morsel from their hungry mouths to help enrich their already over-loaded coffers.

PREACHER WANTED IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

The subscriber, from the health of his quishing his engagements in North Carolina for the present, is requested by the friends of Universalism in Wilmington and vicinity, to procure some one to supply his opened in that quarter, and the prospects are flattering. Among a generous, hospitable, and kind hearted people as our country affords, a person adequate to the work, and willing to devote his time and talents to the glorious cause, will meet with the next forenoon. And it was a discovery such a reception, and such encouragement, as will be grateful to the feelings, and in all respects, satisfactory To a young man, without a family, particularly, few opportunities occur, of becoming so useful in the cause of truth, or being so advantageously settled. The subscri er leaves tical account. Theory without practice to the field with reluctance; nor would be do so, but from imperious necessity. He has tee.aed. In one of the evening papers of labored there addently and incessantly, dur-Paris he caused to be published an important ing the greater part of three years pastunder God, he has gathered a sumber of respectable societies, and organized a Convention of our order. He has done all his strength and abilities would enable him to do, to promote the cause, and to render the brother step forward and lend a helping hand to bring it to maturity and gather in the harvest, or leave the fruits to wither the destitute be heard in vain!

be obtained by application to the subcriber, directed Providence, R. J. and to against any light but lamp light! For several mornings at the same hour he ... North Providence, R. 1. Nov. 20, 1828.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER NO. VIII.

DEAR W .- While writing my former my own engaged in developing the machinery by which modern revivals were put in motion, and the arts and tricks which or rather make victims. I therefore laid down my pen with pleasure, because I knes you would obtain more intelligence from others than from me. I beheld, with finite in one attribute as in another; -he pain, an effort making to enslave the hulone depend in the hour of affliction and at peace.

works, by their lives and conversation, whole "fruit of her industry in the humble, terness and wrath and evil speaking, great of ignorance and weakness to impose up- above, you will gratify a friend. on and deceive. I do not mean to say that bigotry is dead. I only mean that it is somewhat weakened by its own poison. There are some of undying energy, who lav in wait, in all directions, to deceive. Their weapons of war are, the flames of hell, the torments of the damned, the frowns of an angry God, the interminable duration of future misery; these, connected with some flying squads of witch-sto- the undertaking, have endeavored to cut. In ries, and ghost-stories, and a countenance shaded with gloom and despair, make their principal weapons of attack. Thus armed the enter our houses when they suppose the natural guardian of the family is absent, and make their attacks on females family, being under the necessity of relin- and children. The first thing is to terrify them, give them the horrors, and make what they call an "impression;" if by any ingenuity and adroitness they can wiredraw any sentence which they can plauplace A large field for labor has been sibility construe to meet their views, they apply again with redoubled violence, claim all concessions before made, with their own comments, and chain the subject, like Prometheus to his rock, and set the whole pack of their vultures preying on the vitals. The bigot, having succeeded thus far, is generally sure of his victim; for he has driven reason from her throne, unhinged the divine order of the intellect, created an abject and mean spirit, which dares not think and reason for itself, prepared to follow its leader, right or wrong, with strict devotedness; never to read any book, or hear any minister, except approved by their master; never even to think, or know, or see any thing, except what the master approves; attend night meetings, give the last cent to support missions, &c. and then hate and persecute every one who differs from them in opinion. This done, absolution is then given; the neophite, changed, regenerated, born again into the doctrines of the sect, is made heir of immortal glory, on condition of remaining steadfast in the faith, and of never being any wiser or any better. Such are the operations, and such the fruits of these men. But notwithstanding all efand die on the stalk!-Let not the cry of forts of this kind the progress made is small. The age for bigotry is passing Any further information required, may away; darkness cannot, in the present progress of the human mind, again cover the nation. Affectionately, yours, D.

* The last will be found in No. 12 of the present volume, under date of March 21.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

er after truth, permit me to submit to "But still," you will say, "it is now certain letters* to you, I found abler pens than yourself, or some of your correspondents, that young Napoleon will be seated on the my own mind.

When we take into consideration the

character of God, we find scripture, rea-

must be infinite in merey, and of course, man mind, to introduce again the age of an infinite number of his creatures must monkish superstition; to pervert the gos- be equally and infinitely favored by him; pel of Jesus Christ, on which we can a- and as all tavors bestowed in this life, are limited, man must be favored by his Matrouble, for consolation and support, into ker in another world, in order that the an engine to appal and oppress the human mercies extended to him may comport with mind and make it abject and slavish; to the attribute of Deity, for " God is love," make it tremble at the sight of any bigot and testimony cannot, I think, be producwho wore a black coat and a long face. - ed to prove that he is in substance, the re-The design and object of the gospel vere, verse. God being infinite in knowledge, ney which might be saved by the city if its to bring peace on earth and good will to must have known from eternity every event citizens would use sun light in preference to man; to elevate the soul to a glorious that would transpire in this world during prospect of an happy immortality. It is the period of its existence; this we cannot therefore perverted when it makes men deny. He must have known that Adam cannot agree, therefore, with "An Inquirer," gloomy, morose and cruel. This is a would transgress his divine law. Now if false religion, for it neither works by love, he knew it for a certainty and created Adnor purifies the heart. It does not sooth am under that knowledge, the event must the soul in the day of adversity, nor ani- have been precisely as he knew it would mate to noble and virtuous action, nor be. If he had only supposed that it would place the affections on God as the chief be the case, there would have been a posgood, nor learn us to trust in him and be sibility of its being otherwise; but as he knew it would be so, there must have been The active exertions of the friends of an unalterable decree to enforce the event, currence; and in this sense he may be said pure and undefiled religion, have done otherwise Deity could not have been in much towards staying the progress of su- possession of that positive assurance. Unperstition and error. There is much less der the consideration of these facts, I draw noise now than there was one year ago. the conclusion, that God designed sin Even Mr. Beecher himself says but little, should enter the world! Can God be the and in some points, it is said he is left author of sin for which he punishes man? absque remedio. The orthodox too have "The way of the transgressor is hard." written down Finney and Beeman. As Who is the transgressor if all are doing knowledge of the other. Under such knowfor the establishment of a national religion, God's will in the pursuit of the course dewhich some mad fanatics so earnestly designed for them before the creation? God sire, even the orthodox people themselves has enacted laws for the regulation of would vote it down by great majorities. man, which supposes an ability on the part The good, sensible part of that order of of man, to violate or keep said laws as he men prize their liberties too highly to trust may choose; but if an infinite being prethemselves in the hands of ignorant and viously knew that man would violate his nothing unmerciful, as we conceive, in his daring fanatics, regardless of religion, of laws, and yet, under that knowledge, cremorals and of public virtue. There are ated man, the latter must and will violate he knew they would offend and be chastised many virtuous independent minds in that them; and will not their violation accomorder, who despise the low means resort- plish the object of Deity? And if so, why ed to, to obtain money for the purpose of punish man for the act? These things propagating sectarian doctrines and to look dark indeed. On the one hand, evemake a pharisaical display of misguided ry thing persuasive represents man as a zeal and self-righteousness; and they do machine, propelled by his Maker through it openly, manfully, like honest good men, all the courses which we term good and who regard more the law of God and the evil; - and on the other hand realities tescause of liberty of conscience and the tify that man is a free-agent, capable of rights of man, than the cause of bigotry directing his own course of conduct. A in any form If the friends of righteous- man may murder his neighbor, or refrain ness and truth do their duty, fearlessly ad- from the deed, just as his inclination leads vocate the right cause, and prove by their him; if he murders, he has committed the deed and violated the law, "thou shalt the fruits of the faith they possess, there not kill;" and yet, before God created this is nothing to fear. The late religious man he knew, positively, that he would controversy has brought many superior commit the murder, and created him unminds to investigate the subject; and not- der that knowledge;-reducing it to a cerwithstanding there have been much bit- tainty that he must commit the crime. As I asked before, is God the author of crime good will ensue from it. Impostors shrink for which he punishes man? and yet man from investigation, and seek out victims a free-agent? If you will reconcile the AN INQUIRER. Yours,

Gardiner, Nov. 1828.

REPLY. Our Inquirer has presented a knotty question, which, though we know not as a solution of it would produce any practical benefit, thousands of ingenious polemics have attempted to untie and many, dissatisfied in concerning it, it does not become us, most certainly, to erect the standard of infallibility, and to proceed to solve the difficulty with a certainty of convincing others that we are correct. Still, as our friend has asked us a answer him according to our views of the

The difficulty, if we understand it, is, in reconciling the fact, that God foreknew that nan would sin, with the other fact, for none would deny its being such,) that He is not rightly apprehend him, seems to think that he would sin. Now we agree, that God could not have foreknown that Adam would sin, unless it was certain he would sin; still, we do not believe it so correct to say, that his foreknowledge is what rendered it certhat Adam would sin is what enabled him to foreknow he would offend. In our opinion, foreknowledge and foreordination are not the same ;-the former is an attribute, the latter an act or operation of the Divine Being .-Hence God may foreknow what may not have been foreordained. We cannot well il- the Abrahamic, or any other name given lustrate this by an example; for omniscience under heaven. is beyond our knowledge. Still, suppose it was possible for us to look, say ten years, inmight know that young Napoleon, will, at that time, he seated on the throne of France. and liable to be misunderstood, I will re-

create the fact. It is, or rather it will be FOREKNOWLEDGE AND FOREORDI. fact, because circumstances, which will ope rate as freely as any others in the control of MR. DREW, Sir, -As a sincere inquir- moral agency, will conspire to make it such a question, which I am unable to answer in throne of France. You could not have known it if it were not certain: what makes it certain?" The same that has made any son, and the works of his hand, united to event certain that transpires to-day; and testify that he is an infinite being, "in any action of our lives which takes place to whom is no variableness, or shadow of day result under the operation of our moral, turning." Now an infinite being is as infree agency, so may that. So God, who is omniscient, may have been able to look through the longo agmine, the long extended train of future events, and have seen that Adam and each individual of his posterny, in the complete possession of moral freedom, would transgress; still, his foreknowledge of the fact imposes of itself no necessity thereupon. He may have known that a thing would exist that should dement his righteous judgement, as well as any thing else, and the certainty of its existence may not lie in his foreordination, but rather in the circumstances which shall most freely transpire. We that if "he knew it would be so, there must have been an unalterable decree to enforce

We know it still may be said, that if God foreknew man would sin if he created him : and if he put him into being under a knowledge of this fact, he is responsible for its octo be the author of sin. But on this subject we are lost. God could not have known that man would sin unless he knew he would exist-for the very reason that he could not transgress without existing; and his knowledge of the one was as necessary as his ledge it would indeed have been an unmerciful act in God to give being to any creature which he foreknew would be a final loser by his existence-who would, by sinning, incur an endless state of misery. But there is giving existence to creatures, which, though for their transgressions, shall finally be etcrnal gainers by their having been created. In this view of the subject, seeing our light afflictions are made necessary to our future good, there is no occasion to murmur at the plan he has chosen to adopt in reference to his creatures.

But we all of us commit one capital mistake when reasoning on the foreknowledge of Deity. We are apt to make him altogether like ourselves. We are governed by circumstances of time, and suppose he is also. -When we speak of foreknowledge we suppose it is something that looks into futurity. Our knowledge is governed by the order of time and is progressive: it is not so with him.

"He fills his own eternal now, And ever is his time."

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as foreknowledge with the Deity. To him there is no future-no past-every thing from eternity to eternity is present with him ;- all is one "eternal now." Could we frame to our selves correct conceptions of this sublime truth, many of the difficulties which result through our present ideas of his foreknowledge, would vanish.

POR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

ABRAHAMIC FALTH.

This seems to be a technical phrase with many at the present day, to designate the doctrine of universal salvation. But, for my part, I consider it vague and unappropriate. I suppose it took its rise from the assertion of St. Paul, (Gal. iii. 8,) that the Gospel was preached to Abracivil question, we will endeavor as civilly to ham. But is this a sufficient reason for Christians to designate their faith by the name of Abraham? It is true, we, as Universalists, think that the promise made to Abraham embraces the doctrine of universal salvation by Christ; but it does not appear to me that this offers any reason for christening the doctrine in his name. the author of sin. Our correspondent, if we We also believe, that the promise made to Eve, viz:-that her seed should bruise God's foreknowing that Adam and his pos- the serpent's head, embraces the same as terity would sin, is what made it certain that that to Abraham. Now, as this was the first promise made to the world of our faith, why not call it after Eve, i. e. the Eveistical faith? In short, since the apostle Peter has informed us,, that God hath spoken of the restitution of all things, by the mouth of all his holy prophets since tain that he would transgress, as to say, (if the world began, why not denominate the we may use popular language as applied to doctrine by the name of any of the anthe omniscience of Deity,) that the certainty cient prophets, as well as by Abraham's? Christians have a far better name by

which to designate their faith, than that of Abraham, or any ancient prophet. It is "a name which is above every name;" the name of Him who is " the author and finisher of our faith." Let our faith, then, be denominated the Christian, rather than

But if the world will have distinctions to designate their particular creeds, let us call ours by a name which is significant circumstances of the intervening time, we might know that young Napoleon, will at phrase "Abrahamic faith" is ambiguous Now our foreknowledge of this fact does not fer to an incident which is said to have

Maine. It was advertised in a public pa- this winter the business of the nation may could not spend half an hour without her ance. No animal but a goose would have per, that a preacher of the Abrahamic faith would deliver a lecture at such a meeting house, on a certain evening. Accordingly, a large concourse of people assembled with an expectation of hearing a sermon from a Jew. I need not say, that they found the preacher to be a christian and a Universalist! Such is the folly and impropriety of assuming indefinite and in- New-York, &c. appropriate names for our religious faith.

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If this hint should serve to correct a childish and improper practice of some, rican Patriot, is appointed Post Master of ting. and induce them to a greater reverence Portland. for the name of Christ, my object will be A CHRISTIAN.

THE CHRONICLE.

"AND CATCH THE MANNERS LIVING AS THEY RISE." GARDINER, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1828.

JUVENILE MISCELLANY. A beautiful little periodical, intended for children and young persons, is published once in two months by Putnam & duat, Boston, and conducted by the wife of David L. Child, Esq. editor of the Mass. Journal, a literary lady, more extensively known to the public as Miss Francisa name which she bore from her childhood, but which she exchanged lately, when, in maturer years, she became a Child, by matrimony. Each number contains about one hundred and ten 18 mo pages, with a neat engraving. The price is \$2 per aunum.-Most of the work is original-consisting of historical sketches, chaste, popular tales, morai remarks, poetry, &c. &c. The work seems to us well calculated to instruct and amuse the rising generation, in such a manner as to lay the foundation for virtue and intelligence; - and coming periodically, is like ly to engage the continued attention, and to keep up the interest of its youthful patrons. 3000. We think parents would do their children a service by subscribing for the work, and permitting them to consider it as their own.

INDIAN WIT. In time of the last war, when West India rum was as high as fifteen shillings per gallon, (and this, by the way, is in the minority with the people, may be cholower than rum ever should be,) one of the sen. The State gives 5 votes. Penebscot Indians entered the store of a Mr. R***, in Bath, and seeing a hogshead of rum which had just been rolled into the store, inquired of the trader-what he asked for occapee?-this is the Indian name for rum. "Fifteen shillings," replied the trader hastily, and with an air of indifference. "Fifteen shilling?" repeated the Indian. "Yes."-" No give it-ask em too much." "Very well," returned Mr. R. "I can keep it-it will eat nothing." The Indian knowing that Kennehec river was near, and that some of its water was frequently put by the retailers where it was made to bring them the price for Jackson. Rhode Island about five for A. of rum, muttered out the inquiry in a surly to one for J. mood-" no eat noting?" "No," was his reply--"it will eat nothing." "But," rejoined the Indian, " me guess it drink em good deal as it was pretty strongly suspected, that Mr. R. was in the habit of watering his liquors quite generously.

The population of Russia is now about fifty-four millions-more than four times as great as that of the United States. When our population shall be equal to that of Russia, or even France or England, shall we continue a republic? God grant we may.

That government is the freest and best which leaves to the citizen the right of managing his own concerns in his own way,providing he does not interfere with the right of others to do the same.

POST MASTERS. It is not perhaps generally known, that post-masters are not allowed by the Post Master General, to use disrepublisher or editor of a paper, or other publication, however much he may, personally, dislike his paper. This is, we apprehend, too often done; but we are pleased to learn that the P. M. Gen. will indulge no such conduct within the control of his department, tenant removed .- Gaz. of Maine. The Editor of the Religious Inquirer, not long since, transmitted to Mr. McLean a letter which he had received from the P. M. in Emery, of Paris, Me. was discovered to be Mt. Vernon, Georgia, containing certain offensive remarks. In acknowledging its receipt, the P. M. Gen. holds the following language:

"The post-master at Mount Vernon, Ga., offensive letter. JOHN MCLEAN."

to the Society for converting Jews. And as estimated by himself, is near five thouthis fact is announced as a fine thing-highly honorable to the Missionary Society which put the money in its treasury! Who will not be robbed next? The poor woman, it burnt. Loss about \$9000. seems, could not read, and knew nothing about the Jews; but the beggar contrived to make her give up the money. We should think honorable and humane men would be ashamed of such business.

occurred in a certain town in the State of | Congress met on Monday last. We hope | would think little of forgetting her fan, but most respectable and venerable appear-The President's Message was probably delivered on Tuesday. We may present our readers with a view of it in our next.

Some damage was done by the gale last

ket, 13,968-difference 6,839.

ket, 13,968—difference 6,839.
For electors at large, T. Fillebrown, (A.) had 20,807, S. Nowell, (A.) 20,751:—1 Lane, (J.) 13,956, D. Rose, (J.) 13,908. For York district, Jos. Prime, [A.] 3047, H. Hobbs, [J.] 1815; For Cumberland, J. C. Churchili, [J.] 4227, E. Thomas, [A.] 4043; For Lincoln, minor E. Farley, [A.] 1933, M. Carleton, [J.] 820; ces." For Kennebec, J. Southwick, [A.] 3075, A. Smith, [J.] 1057; For Oxford, L. Hubbard, [A.] 3248, C. Holland, [J.] 2812; For Hancock, &c. J.S. Kumbati, [A.] 2268, W. Webber, [A.] 255, Eco. [J.] 1235; For Somerset, &c. J. Moor, [A.] is ignorant of the fame of the blessed Al2944, W. Spaulding, [J.] 1792.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The electoral and Vice-President. The college in this State met in Portland. The votes which Maine is entitled to, are nine. They were given as follows: for President, John Quincy Adams 8, Andrew Jackson 1; for Vice-President, the Reverend Father Joseph Maria Mon-RICHARD RUSH 8, JOHN C. CALHOUN I.

In the whole United States Gen. Jackson will probably have 178, Mr. Adams 83.

in Kentucky about 6000; in Indiana nearly

It is stated, that the Jackson electors are chosen in Louisiana by 800 majority. But the method of choosing electors there is singular. The two highest tickets are returned from the people to the Legislature, and this body takes which list it pleases. It is said, the Legislature has a majority of members for Adams ; if so, the Adams electors, though

The whole number of votes cast in Pennsylvania at the late canvass, was 152,500, of which 101,652 were for Jackson and 50,848 for Adams. At the election in 1824 the whole number was but little over 40,000.

The whole number of votes cas in all the counties of New-York but three, was 269,-778! The votes for Governor as far as ascertained, are, Van Buren 133,245, Thompson 103,768, Southwick 32,168. The former, though he has not a majority of all the votes, is elected—a plurality elects in New-York.

The whole number of votes given in Massachusetts, was 36,029--but a few more than were cast in Maine. The Adams ticket had 29,837, the Jackson 6,019.

Vermont gave about six for Adams to one

past two o'clock, the wooden building sit- before she breathed her last. Her father 'water !" The street was the more befitting uated in Middle Street, between the Bank became frantic on being told that she was of Portland and Mitchell's buildings, was dead; tore his hair, and inveighed bitterly discovered to be on fire. The building against the cruelty of London towards his covered all the space between the Bank family. The occurrence, is unexampled and Michells block, and was divided into and yet natural enough; for who could pretwo stores. It was owned by Mr. N F. vent the cocknies from assembling to "gape Deering, who had an insurance on it to the and stare," or the delicate sensibly of a amount of \$1250 which will nearly cover young female from preying on her health. his loss. The stores were occupied by Mr Samuel Cutler and Mr. Silas Titcomb, two few days since near Fort Utrecht, L. I. active, enterprising, indastrious and prudent young gentlemen, who in a few moments saw the fruits of their labor consume

few days since near Fort Utrecht, L. I.

A SERNATION S Level s on A mainty, Surgements, having lived alone for these last twenty-five years.

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A SERNATION S Level s on A mainty s on dent young gentlemen, who in a few moments saw the fruits of their labor consume to ashes. The goods in Mr. Cutler's store were valued at something rising eight thousand dollars, on which he had an insurance of four thousand dollars; and those in the store of Mr. Titcomb were supposed to be worth about the same—on which he had an insurance of \$6000. Their stores were an insurance of \$6000. Their stores were to his death by the visitation of God.

lived alone for these last twenty-five years.

A female he would never allow to enter man's Inerapeutics, new Ed. 2 vois; Cooper on Fractures; Darwin's Zoonomia, new Ed. 2 vois; Dorsey's Surgery, new Ed. 2 vois; Dorsey's Surgery, satory; Eberle's Therapeutics, 2 vois; Good's Study of Medicine; Cook's Morgagin, 2 vois; Chapman's Inerapeutics, new Ed. 2 vois; Cooper on Fractures; Darwin's Zoonomia, new Ed. 2 vois; Dorsey's Surgery, new Ed. 2 vois; Dorsey's Surgery, satory; Eberle's Therapeutics, new Ed. 2 vois; Cooper on Fractures; Darwin's Zoonomia, new Ed. 2 vois; Dorsey's Surgery, new Ed. 2 vois; Dorsey's Surgery, posed to have been between 60 and 70 years. On the 15th inst. he was found dead in his bed. The coroner held an ingression of the Liver; Robertson's Medican insurance of \$6000. Their stores were to his death by the visitation of God. very well stocked, and the loss was total except two or three hundred dollars from Mr. Cutler's store. Such was the prospectful or insulting language towards the gress of the flames when the fire was discovered, that all attempts to arrest its progress were fruitless. Even their books were all consumed. A more complete loss, to the extent, was perhaps never witnessed. The second story of the building was recently left vacant, and the goods of the

> On Sunday night last, about 12 o'clock, on fire. It was situated in the immediate vicinity of other buildings, and communisand dollars. Mr. Emery's loss was but light. In all there were six buildings has.

Industry of Saxon Ladies .- In Mr. Russell's Tour in Germany is the following ed in Greenwich, Connecticut. They account of the Ladies of Saxony: "Like were presented in 1777 to the grandmother all their sisters of Saxony the ladies are of Jared Mead, and they were then 36 models of industry; whether at home or years old. One died last winter, the other The Konnebec river still remains free of ice. The Konnebec river still remains free of ice. The Konnebec river still remains free of ice. They were annually plucked, and had a lady, going to a route, interruption. A lady, going to a route, interruption.

engross the whole attention of this body. implements of female industry. A man lived 88 years, to be plucked every year. would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of indus- state, that our worthy brother James W. try. At Dresden this is carried so far, Hoskins, has concluded to enter on the duthat even the theatre is not protected a-Some damage was done by the gale last gainst stocking wires. I have seen a laweek to the shipping in Porland harbor-in dy gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Thekla in Wallenstein's death, had brought into her Dr. Nathaniel Low, late editor of the Ame- eyes, and immediately resume her knit- one, two or more Sabbaths, if requested. He it necessary to put softness of heart so ab- communication addressed to him there, besolutely under the protection of the work-The highest vote given on the Adams tick- bag. They are more attached to music et in this State, at the late electoral election than to dancing, and sometimes a desperwas 20,807; the highest on the Jackson ticate struggle is made to get up a masqueate struggle is made to get up a masquerade; but they want the vivacity, without which a thing of that sort is the most in- society with which he may be called to lasipid of all amusements. The higher class bor. leaves the masquerades to the citizens, who demurely pace round a room in black domines, and stare at each other in black fa-

Making a Saint .- The Diaro di Roma gives the following news, under the date of Saturday, the 23d of August:—" No one fonso Maria De Liguroi, founder of the congregation of the Holy Redeemer, and Bishop of St. Agatha of Goti; the sanctity colleges of every State in the Union met on of his character and the merits of his works Wednesday last and balloted for President have made him known throughout the have made him known throughout the world. Since the time in which his beatification was pronounced by the late Pope don, Mr. Horace Manly, of Elisworth, to Miss Pius VII. the Load has been pleased to Louisa Davis, of the former place. operate several notorious miracles at the tone, Procturature-Generale of the said congregation, has exerted himself to ob- one of the best of women. tain the definitive and solemn canonization of this Saint, after having collected the cat-The majority for Jackson in Ohio, is 4201; alogue of the said miracles, under the direction of the advocate Giacinto Amici, Have recently ecceved then Fatt and Watter supand by the care of Angelo Pichio i, Procurature. It was on Tuesday, the 19th, that the congregation, anti-preparatory to the verification of these miracles assem-

away the crowd, as his business was materially injured in consequence of the diffi-culty of access to his shop. The police were unable to keep the street clear. Ballads were composed upon her beauty, and sung through half the streets. At length the father resolved to send his daughter to her mother at Lausanne, in Switzerland; but as this could not be affected immediately, he caused her to remain in her room.

This confinement, together with the gossip in the newspapers, preyed upon her mind, which was extremely sensitive, and caused her death. She was rational to the last, and frequently remarking, that if she could see her mather her least, she should see her mather her least, she should be seen of the least, and frequently remarking, that if she could see her mather her least, she should be seen of the least, she would she should see her of the least see her mother before her death, she should Fire. On Saturday morning, about half be happy, and this was the last expression

A most singular being has resided till a

A correspondent of the Barnstable Journal mentions that Mr. Alexander Clark, of Falmouth, Mass. has invented a maof Falmouth, Mass. has invented a maconstructed, for carding hat bodies. It requires but half the labor of the ordinary mode, making two hat bodies at once, of an even thickness, and partly hardening them. It has been in operating several months, to the satisfaction of the ingenious inventor, a d also of those manufacturers who have used the hat bodies thus made, and who prefer them to those carded by hand.

The venerable Nathaniel Macon, of N. cated fire to a stable owned by Mr. Amos Carolina, has resigned his seat in the Sen-Fuller, Innholder, a shop belonging to and ate of the United States. The reasons occupied by Mr. Moses Mammond, togeth- which induced his retirement we have not er with the store belonging to and occupied heard, having learnt merely the fact of his required to account to the Department for his by Thomas Crocker, Esq. whose loss is ve- resignation, by a letter from Raleigh. Mr. ry great, as we understand nearly half his Macon has been a member of Congress, stock of goods were destroyed, with about we think, since the year 1791, a term of The Christian Mirror says, that a poor deaf a thousand bushels of grain, some of his papers, and dumb woman in Boston lately gave \$20 papers, and other articles. His whole loss, the last fifteen of which, he has been a member of the Senate; and it has rarely been the good fortune of any Representatrifling in comparrison. Mr. Fuller's was tive to enjoy so unvaryingly or so highly more severe. Mr. Hammond's was but the confidence of his constituents as he

> Age is honorable they say-What are we to think of two geese, which were own-

It gives us pleasure to be able to ties of the ministry again, (his health being improved;) and as he is not at present engaged to labor statedly with any particular society, he will visit any destitute place for The Weimarese have not yet found resides at present in Wiscasset; and any fore the travelling shall be improved by sleighing, will be attended to. Br. Hoskins is, in our estimation, one of our ablest ministers, and is calculated to be profitable to any

> It is possible that there may have been mistakes in the Bills made out and sent to Subscribers last week--on being notified of such, we shall cheerfully correct them.

> We shall look to some of our poetic cor-respondents for a New Year's Address.

MARRIED,

In Kingston, N. a. PRANCIS O. J. SMITH, Esq. of Portland, attorney at law, to Miss Junia Lauretta Bartlett, daughter of the

DIED,

AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS

In Hallowell, on Monday night last, Mrs. Robinson, consort of Gen. Jesse Robinson-

GLAZIER, MASTERS & CO.

No. 1 Aconevet Now, delle W ELL. ply of Books, Stattoury, and Fassy Astros.
They now official wholesare of retail a very extensive assortment of BOOKS, in every department of Scroce and laterature. The tofowing
variable works comprise a part of their stock,

Johnson's Works, 6 vois; Burke's Works, Fatal Beauty.—The London papers relate that a pastry-cook from Switzerland, who kept a shop in Regent-street, had a daughter so beautiful that crowds of people collected around the door from day to day to get a glimpse of her. He was obliged to apply to apply to the Police, to drive Switz, Buck's Works, 6 vois; Bucke's Works, 7 vois; Minor's Greece, 8 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 8 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 8 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Minor's Greece, 4 vois; Russel's Modern autope, 0 vois; Buck's Works, 6 vois; Buck's Nature, 9 vois; Buck's Works, 6 vois; Pacey's do 5 vois; Read's and 3 vois; Novel's in 20 vois octavo; do do in 40 vois duodec and; Cooper's do in 10 vois; Brown do in 7 vois; Stackspeart's Plays compiete in 2, 8, or 10 vois; a ocepaus's works somplete in 4 or 6 vois; Boswel's Luc or Jamanos, 5 vois; Scotts Luc or Naporeau, 4 vois; Pac Spectator in 2 or 12 vois; Much 1 struction in Lattic Reading, 5 vois; Hangan Magar's Works, 2 vois; Berband's do 3 vois; Mrs. Opie so t. vois.

the field of the I-vity footsteps, by delests J. & A. M. Porter, 3 vols; American Common Piace Book; Beauties of the Waverity Novels; The Travening Bachelor, 2 vois; Juage Story's Centennial Discourse; A Diangue on some of the causes of infinitely No. 21, Istantes of Unitarian tracis; Conrelity No 21, tsteeres of Underson traces Contrat, a novel, 2 vols; Miniature Almanacks to: 1025; Our Village, a novel, 3 vols; Heber's Seven Years of the Kings Theatre; The Spy unmasked; Saxe Weimer's Travels & & &.

ANNUALS.

THE Token to a. S; i rearl for 1829; The Atlantic Souvent to 1829; Acketman's For-get Me Nottler 1829; The Meanorial for 1828; The Morat and Rengious Souvent; The Token for 1828;

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

chine, very different from any heretofore OLIVER'S American Precedents; Oliver's Prac-OttavEn's American Precedents; Oniver's Practions; Starkteon Evidence, new Ed. Jackson on Real Actions; Starkteon Evidence, new Ed. Jvols; Bayley on Birls; Ingerson's Digest last Ed. Bigelow's Digest complete; Chitty's Pleading, new Ed. Svols; Compt on Contracts, new Ed. complete in I vol; Tyng's Pickering's and Greenleat's Reports; Chitty's Blackstone, Jvols; Tyler's Vermont Reports, 2vols &c. &c.

SCHOOL & CLASSICAL.

WHEAR STOCK O. SCHOOL and Classical Books com-prises every book in common use. The followprises every book in common use. The following recent works comprise part of their assortment; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon; Upnam's Intellectual Ph losophy; Brown's Pkilosophy stereotype Ed; Muckneven's Brande's Chemistry; Jacob's Reader; Buttman's Greek Grammar; Classical Reader; Colburn's Algebra, Sequel, and Arithmatic Colburn's Key to Algebra and Sequel; Four Grospels in Greek; Gould's Latin Grammar; Suchlie's Natural Philosophy; Perter's Analysis of Delivery; Weister's Chemistry; Woodbridge & William's large Geog aphy, &c.

BIBLES, HYMN-BOOKS, &c.

SCOIT's Books of took Quarte and Octa Quarte, Octavo, Duodecimo, 18mo, and Diame Boble; Octavo, Duodecimo, Ismo, and Diamond Bible; Octavo, Duodecimo, Ismo and Dimond Tes-taments: Watt's, Worcester's Watt's, Wiochell's Vatt's, Sewall's, Foster's, Springer's, Select, Meth-odist and Universalist Hymn Books; Wakefield's Testament; Revised Testament; Wilbur's Text Book; Reference Bible; Wilbur's Testament;-thristian Psalmody; Common prayer; Brooke's Prayers; Omey Hymns, &c.

MUSIC.

PRIDGEWATER Collection; Hallowelli Collection; Handel and Hayden Collection; Village Harmony; Gould's Anthems; Temple Harmony; Wesl. Har; Violin, Fiute, and Clarimett Preceptors; Lestiumental Director; Plano Forte Instructor; A great variety of Plano Forte Music, &c.

M. B. F. O. F.

AT Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Ought our gaol yards to be extended over the

whole county?
JOS. ADAMS, Scribe.

BOWMAN & PERKINS

AVE just received, in addition to their former stock, a new supply of Goods, making a very extensive and complete assortment, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH. Gardiner, Dec. 3, 1828.

ROPOSALS for publishing by subscription, a work entitled, A Reply to Mr. Balfour's Essays, touching the state of the dead, and a future retribution. By CHARLES HUDson, Pastor of a Church in Westminster, Mass.

CONDITIONS. The work will contain about 200 pages, 18 mo. printed on good paper and fair type; and will be afforded to subscribers at the low price of 50 cents, in boards, or 62 1-2 cents, bound and lettered.

It will be put to press immediately. Sub-scriptions to be returned to the author, in Westminster, Mass. by the 20th Dec. 1828.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the City of Philadelphia, a monthly periodical,

THE UNIVERSALIST REVIEW.

R V. THEOPHILUS FISK, of Parladelphia, oposes to publish a monthly work, to be need, The Universalist Review. It will be devoted to impartial criticisms and theological reviews; maintaining the doctrine of the grace of God that bringeth salvation to all mee. To make the work worthy of patronage, and with a view to client talent, a premium of fifty cents à page will be given for all original matter inserted. Such a work is needed by the Universalist public, and knowing the talents of Br. Fisk, there can be no doubt that it will be ably and profitably conduct d. -. d. Ch. int.

CONDITIONS.

The Universalist Review will be published on the first Wednesday of every mouth, (commencing in February next,) on fine white paper, with course new type. Each No. will contain from twenty to

twenty-four closely printed octavo pages, and should to subscription be sufficient to warrant the expense, it will be increased to tanty-two pages.

The price to subscribers will be one Dollar in advance. No subscriber will receive a single copy onless these terms are compiled with. Any person forwarding five dollars, shall receive six copies.

(F Subscriptions received at this office.

OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Stevens, late of Pittston, in the county of Kennebec, Merchant, deceased, and has und dertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: -- Ail persons, therefore, having de-mands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for sendement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM STEVENS, Executor.

Pittston, Nov. 11, 1828.

NOTICE.

HE Subscribers are about closing their business. All persons whose demands have been standing six months, must be attended to immediately or they will be left with an attorney for collection. BOWMAN & PERKINS.

Gardiner, Nov. 23, 1828.

BALFOUR'S REPLY

R. BALFOUR'S Reply to President Allen is received and for sale at the Gardiner Bookstore-also by the Editor, in

N TICE is hereby given, that the subferiber has been duly appointed administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of SEWALL BROWN,

late of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, yeoman, deceased, intestate; and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: ---All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
B. H. FIELD, Administrator.
Gardiner, Nov. 11, 1828.

STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC. St. -To the Heirs at Law and all others interested in the Estate of Charles M. Dustin, late of Gardiner, in said county, deceased, intestate,

A. H.R.F.A.S. Sanford Kingdom.

intestate, GREETING.
WHEREAS Sanford Kingsbery Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county, an account of his a ministration upon the estate at said deceased. You are hereby obtified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Augusta, to and for said county, on the last Tuesday of December next, to shew cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same as made. have, against the allowance of the same as made. Given under my hand at Augusta, this thirtiesh day of September, A. D. 1828. U. W. FULLER, Judge.

KENNEBEC, ss .- To the Heirs at Law and all others interested in the Estate of Sewall.
Brown, late of Hallowell, in said county,
Yeoman, deceased, intestate, GREETING. WHEREAS Benjamin H. Field, Administrater of the estate of said deceased, has prosented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said county, an account of his adminis-tration upon the estate of said deceased.— The widow of said deceased has also made application to said Judge for an allowance out of the personal estate. You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Augusta, in and for said county, on the last Tuesday of December next, to shew cause, if any you have, against an allowance of the same as made.

Given under my hand at Augusta, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1828. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

CHEAP BIBLES AND QUILLS.

Part LDON has for sac a large associated of Quarto and small B1BES, very cheap for Cat. H. Some of the quartos' as low as 2 dolls. 50 cts. and some elegantly bound with plates at less than auction prices. Bound in gitt morroeco, who plates, and as low as 3 dolls. 50.

Also - A large lot of superior Russian QUILLS, at 20 per cent less than auction sales.

(As usual a great variety of Books, Paper, Stationary, &c. &c. on the most favorable terms.

OST, between Stevens' Hotel, and Mr. Gardi-ner's, a pair of India Rubber Over Sioes, Whoever has found the same, and will return them to this office, shall be suitably rewarded, Gardiner, Nov. 17.

POETRY.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCES.

Mr. Epiron,-I send you the following imperfect lines, which you will oblige me by inserting in your valuable paper, if you think them worthy. I do not claim the invention of the story, it being the same, as you will perceive, that appeared in your paper a few weeks since in prose.

THE WISDOM OF PROVIDENCE.

A travier, of the petting storm afraid, Imptoring, call'd on mighty Jove for aid :---" Great Jupiter, who tur'st from age to age, "Accept my prayer and suit the tempest's rage. But when the "Sire of gods" refused an ear, The travier sought a sheltering forest near. "The gods," said be, " to whom our prayers ar

made,
"My sufferings mock, and scorn to give me aid;
"Here in this forest l'it mat shelter gain
"When from unwilling Heaven I've sought in

Soon, as he went, behold a robber rise! -- He turns and meets the storm again and flies. Meanwhile the robber draws his morderous bow And with good aim directs the fatal blow. How great that boundiess wisdom, ever near, Which makes our good consist in what we fear? The storm had stack'd the bow-string of the foe And say'd our tray'ter from the threaten'd blow Failing arrear, the powerless arrow lay, And lett him safely to pursue his way. The storm now past, the swain pursues his course. Till from the heavens he hears this warming voice:

"Short-sighted man, insuit thy God no more, --"His gondness trust, as well as lear his power;
"The storm, of which your wicked heart com

"To save your life, kind Providence ordain'd;
"To save your life, kind Providence ordain'd;
"Were not the bow-string moistened by the rain
"A lifeless corse you'd been on youder plain!"
Hampden, Nov. 1828.

THE LORD'S PRATER .-- ILLUSTRATED. We copy the following scriptural illustra-

tion of our Lord's Prayer, from Butterworth's Concordance.

Our Father, -- Isa. lxiii. 16. By right of creation, Mal. ii. 10. bountiful provision, Ps. exiv. 16. By gracious adoption, Eph. i. 5.

Who art in heaven,-1 Kings, viii. 43 The throne of thy glory, Isa. ixvi. 1. The portion of thy children, I Pet. i. 4. The temple of tay angels, Isa. vi. 1.

Hallowed be thy name,-Ps. cxv. 1. By the thoughts of our hearts, Ps. ixxxvi. 11 By the words of our lives, Ps. ti. 15. By the work of our bands, 1 Cor. x. 31.

Thy kingdom come,-Ps. cx. 2. Of Providence to defend us, Ps. xvii. 8. Of grace to refine us, 1 These. v. 23. Or glory to crown us, Col. iii. 4. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven,

Acts xxi. 14.
Towards us without resistance, 1 Sam. iii. 18 By us without compulsion, Ps. exix. 36. Universally, without exception, Luke i. 6. Eternally, without decleusion, Ps. cxix. 93.

Give us this day our daily bread, Of necessity, for our bodies, Prov. xxx. 8. Of eternal life, for our souls, John vi. 34. And forgive us our trespasses, -Ps. xxv. 11. Against the commands of thy law, IJohn iii.4 Against the grace of thy gospel, I Tim. i. 13 As we forgive them that trespass against us,-

Matt. vi. 15. By defaming our characters, Matt. v. 11. By embezzling our property, Philem. 18. By abusing our person, Acts vii. 60. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver u

from evil,--Matt. xxvi. 41.

Of overwhelming affliction, Ps. cxxx. 1. Of worldly enticements, 1 John ii. 15. Of satan's devices, 1 Tim. in. 7. Of error's seduction, I Tim. vi. 10. Of sinful affections, Rom. i. 26. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and

the glory, forever,--Jude 25.
Thy kingdom governs all, Ps. cm. 19. Thy power subdues all, Phil. in. xx.

Thy glory is above all, Ps. cxlvin. 13.

Amen, -- Eph. 1. 11. As it is in thy purposes, Isa. xiv. 27. So it is in thy promises, 2 Cor. i. 20. So be it in our prayers, Rev. xxii. 20. So it shall be to thy praise, Rev. xix. 4. Fanch. from Bernard's Thesaurus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON.

George Washington having brought the war of the revolution to an honorable close, retired to private life. On the adoption of the ledera constitution, he was twice unanimously elected to preside as chief magistrate, when at the end of eight years he voluntarily resigned and returned to his estate at Mount Vernon. John Adams, a m morable patriot of the revolution, was chosen by the suffrage of the people to tion, within the door, and the gratified assucceed frim as president of the United States and his inauguration took place in the hall of Congress, South East corner of Sixta and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, 4th of March, 1797. At an early hour, the lobbies and gallery well "wedged" with spectators. The floor of the house was occupied by the members, ladies and other privileged persons, as all similar occasions, who silently and anxiously wait the coming scene. On that day Thomas Jefferson was to appear as vice president. and George Washin ton a private citizen. The first noveity that presented itself was the entrance of the Spanish minister, (the to fifty miles. These dreary tracts will marquis Yrgun) in full diplomatic costume. He was of middle size, of round person, florid complexion, and his hair powdered like a snow ball-dark striped silk coat, lined with satin, white waistcoat, black silk breeches, white silk stockins, shoes and buckles-he had by his side an elegant horrors of this desert are not surpassed by huted small sword and his "chapeau" tipped with white teathers under his arm. -Thus decorated he crossed the floor of the had, with the most easy ronchalance possible, and an occasionally side toss of the head (to him habitual) to his appointed place. He was viewed by the audience for a short time in curiouse silence. He dergo the severest sufferings .- He gives had scarcely adjos ed himself in his chair the following instance:when the attention of the audience was

produced immediately such a sound as

" When loud surges lash the sounding shore."

It was an unexpected and instantaneous expression of "Simultaneous" feeling which made the hall tremble. Occasionally the word Washington! Washington! might be heard "like guns in a storm."-He entered in the midst and crossed the floor at "quick step," as if eager to escape notice, and seated himself quickly on uncommon scene. He was dressed simihair full powdered, with black silk rose, and bag pendant behind, as then was usual for elderly gentlemen of the "old school." seen Washington might look in vain for that benign expression of countenance possessed by him and only sufficiently per-Peters (in his certificate of the painter) blue frock coat, single breasted and but-Presently, an increased bustle, near the

duced an explosion of feeling similar to selves around in fixed and mute despair. those that had proceeded; but again deminished (by repetition) in its force and ene was dressed in a suit of light he reached the speaker's chair," on which he sat down Again a silence prevailed, in the midst of which he rose, and bowed round to the audience three times, varying his position each time-he then read his inaugural, in the course of which he alluded to, and at the same time bowed to his had finished he sat down; after a short pause he rose up and bowing all round as passed out with acclamation. Washington and Jefferson, remained standing together; and the bulk of the audience watching their movements in cautious silence.-Presently with a graceful motion of the hand Washington invited the vice president Jefferson to pass on before him, which was declined by Mr. Jefferson. After a pause, an invitation to proceed was repeated by Washington when the vice president passed on towards the door and Washington lamitous route. after him. A rush for the street now commenced, and the next view of Washington the "beheld of all beholders," was on the north side of Chesnut-street, going down with the crowd after him, and Timothy Pickering on his right, to 'Francis' Hotel. on a visit of congratulation to the president On his arrival at the Hotel in fourth, above chesnut (now Indian Queen,) they passed in and the door was closely wedged in' with people desirous of beholding to the last the person of Washington, now passing away from them and to a sound like thunder. The effect was such that the door of the Hotel again opened, and again Washington (to them) first in war "first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," stood uncovered before them. A deep silence ensued, He then bowed three times to the spectators, varying his position each time, which was returned with a shout by the crowd, and clapping of hands. Having so done, he slowly retired, seemingly in much agita-

sembly gradually disappeared, LANG SYNE.

DESERTS OF PERU.

That portion of the republick of Peru which borders on the Pacific Ocean, is represented by travellers as a barren and arid desert, continued for some five hundred leagues in length, with but few occasional interruptions by small rivers having settlements along their verdant margins-and reaching in breadth from the shore to the base of the tremendous back bone of the continent, varying from seven never, in all probability, become the permanent abode of man-there are physical impediments which no human ingenuity may ever be adequate to surmount-the most powerful of which is the scacity of water .- According to all accounts, the those of Zahara; and the attempts to travers its inhospitable sands are often attended with equally fatal consequences

A late English writer states that it is not rare for the guides, and even for whole parties to lose themselves for a considerable time, during which they necessarily un-

When the remains of General Alvararoused by the word Washington near the do's army were on the passage by sea,

door of the entrance. The word flew like from the Puetos Intermedios to Lima, in lightning through the assembly, and the 1823, a transport conveying above 300 cavsubsequent varied shouts of enthusiasm alry, got on shore, and went to pieces twelve leagues south of Pisco, and fourteen leagues west of Ica. All hands escaped on shore, but in attempting to find their way to Pisco, they lost themselves for 36 hours, and became bewildered by despair. On the wreck being known at Pisco, a regiment of cavalry was ordered out with a supply of water, to pick up the wanderers. commanding officer of the wrecked soldiers, Colonel Lavelle, was one of the survivors, his chair near " the marquis Yrguo," who and has recounted the sufferings of the parrose up at his entrance as if startled by the ty in that dreadly calamity. He had an uncommon scene. He was dressed similar to all the full length portraits of him, his hair full powdered, with black silk rose, ba, and Pinchincha, and who had, on one occasion, saved the Colonel's life at the risk of his own, but who was now as insen-But on those portraits, one who had never sible to the distresses of his master as to those of his comrades. - Overcome by fatigue, the unfortunate men would sometimes drop upon the burning surface and ceptible in the lithrographic burst of Rem- tear up the sand in search of water, with brant Peale, to cause "a feeling" as Judge agonizing fury. After proceeding some Peters (in his certificate of the painter) leagues, a few date trees were discovered expresses it. The urst at the entrance at a distance, near the roots of which wahad now subsided, when the word Jeffer- ter is always to be found. A feeble cry of son! at the entrance door again electrified joy issued from the parched tongues of the the audience into another explosion of feel- foremost. It was not given to encourage ing similar to the first, but abated in force those in the rear, but was an involuntary and energy. He entered dressed in a long expression of internal feeling, animated by a glimpse of the palms towering in the distoned down to the waist -light sandy hair tance. All in sight immediately quickenvery slightly powdered, and queued with ed their pace, but numbers fell lifeless beblack ribbon a long way down his back, fore they could reach the much desired tall, of benign aspect, and straight as an place. Those who had strength enough arrow, he bent not, but with an erect gate left to arrive there, began to excavate, and moved leisurely to his seat near Washing- found water, which was scarce and muddy. ton and sat down. Silence again ensu- The rush of the almost breathless throng rendered it at first impossible for any to satisfy the cravings of their thirst. Beyond door of the entrance, and the words " Pre- the friendly palms none had the courage sident," "President Adams!" again pro- to advance, but dropped or spread them-

At length the hussars sent from Pisco appeared in sight. Indescribable emotions of joy were felt rather than expressed, for drab cloth, his hair well powdered with all had by this time become nearly speech-rose and bag, like that of Washington. — less. Not one thought more of his fellow He passed slowly bowing on each side till sufferers than if he alone lay panting in the desert. Even those thoughts of home, of family, and of friends, which are last to quit their hold upon the memory at the hour of daath in a foreign land; even those tender recollections appeared to have vanished from every mind. Their first joyful emotions were chilled by unutterable anxpredecessor which was returned from leties, lest their hoped for deliverers should Washington, who with the members of not shape their course towards the d te Congress were all standing. When he trees, and all were too weak for one to stand up and make a signal. They were, however, at last delivered from a state of before, he descended from the chair, and frightful suspense by the arrival of the hussars, who poured water down the burning throats of the men as they lay extended on the ground, unable to stir, or to ask for the delicious drought, or to give thanks for it, excepting by an expression of delight, which faintly beamed on their features. Many drew their last breath before relief could be administered, and nearly one hundred unburied corpses, which strewed the dreary waste, will, for ages, mark the ca-

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"The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an essay on the sufficiency of the light of nature, and the no less celebrated Robertson wrote on the necessity of revelation and the insufficiency of the light of nature .-Hume came one evening to visit Robertson, and the evening was speut on this subject. The friends of both were present, and it is said Robertson reasoned with unaccustomed clearness and power; whether Hume was convinced by his reasoning or be seen by them no more forever. When not, we cannot tell, but at any rate, he did the door closed another explosion of feel- not acknowledge his conviction.—Hume ing from the assembling throng produced was very much of a gentleman, and as he rose to depart, bowed politely to those in the room, while as he retired through the door, Robertson took the light to show him the way .- Hume was still facing the door: "Oh, sir," said he to Robertson, find the light of nature always sufficient," and continued, "pray, don't trouble yourself, sir," and so he bowed on. The street door was opened, and presently as he bowed along in the entry, he stumbled over something concealed, and pitched down the stairs into the street. Robertson ran after him with the light, and as he held it over him, whispered softly and very cunningly, "You had better have a little light from above, friend Hume." And raising him up, he bid him good night, and returned to his friends."

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